







DIARY OF EVENTS

FEBRUARY

Tuesday 19th. Weeds for Food. Presented by Doris Pozzi. 9.30am – 12.30pm

Newham is brimming with an abundance of wild edibles and so are it's gardens. Many of Newham's weeds are edible – not just edible but nutritious, tasty and free!

Learn where to find these foods, how to identify them and how to prepare them in the kitchen.

- Are you are a keen gardener curious to learn more about the plants around you?
- Do you want to incorporate more fresh, nutritious, tasty local food into your and your family's diet?
- Do you want to cut your food bills?
- Just simply interested in plants?

RSVP: Fran Spain 5427 0661.

MARCH

Sunday 3rd. Clean Up Australia Day.

9:00am to 12 noon, meet at Wesley Park.

APRIL

6th or 13th (TBA) at the Newham Hall –

Landcare will be facilitating a talk by the CFA Vegetation Management Officer who will present a talk built around choosing plants that have a fire retardant property in bushfire prone areas.

Part of the talk will be about fire behaviour in vegetation that is not fire retardant and will cover appropriate vegetation in wild life corridors.

Group contacts

President: Penny Roberts. Vice President: Helen Scott. Treasurer: Hilary Roberts.

Committee members: Howard Stirling, Karl Kny and Nick Massie.

Secretary: Fran Spain.

New members, general queries: Penny Roberts; 5427 0795.

Roadsides: Sue Massie; 5427 0065.

Newham Primary: Jenny Waugh; 5427 0408.

Animal pests: John Luckock; 5427 0909.

Wesley Park: Fran Spain; 5427 0661.

Flora, library, small tools, grants: Penny Roberts; 5427 0795.

Spray trailer: Chris Wiggett; 5423 5279.

The committee meets on the first Monday of the month (February to December) between 7.30 – 9pm in Newham. All members are welcome to attend the Committee meetings to become more involved or raise specific matters. Please advise a committee member if you wish to attend. Meetings start and finish on time... and we enjoy them!

Our history and achievements

Following a meeting of the Newham and District Landcare Group on 16 March 2005, a sub group was initiated by Alice Aird to deal with the problem of roadside management. Several members registered their interest in being a part of this project.

The first Roadside Group meeting was held at the Newham General Store on 11 May 2005. Nine members attended and formed their ideas for roadside improvement. Weed management was seen as the first priority within the long term objective of improving the roadsides as habitat for local flora and fauna. Taken into account were the varied factors which affect roadsides, such as fire and provision of services. Members of the Group drew up a list of tasks/ideas to be undertaken as part of the Roadside Project and held a Strategy meeting in July 2005.

Discussions were undertaken with Lachlan Milne, Environment Resources Officer, Macedon Ranges Shire Council, about the way the weed project could be commenced. He suggested we nominate which roads the group considered a priority for weed destruction. Three roads were initially nominated: Dons Road, Egans Lane and Jim Road. The Council undertook spraying of weeds along these roadsides in 2006.

The Group also undertook to map the level of weed infestation of roads within the district and to enter this information in the Council database. Mapping commenced on 10 January 2006, when Lachlan instructed members of the team on the method of recording the information on mapping sheets. One member drives their vehicle, others judge types and percentages of weeds per hundred metres and record this on the mapping sheets.

Mapping adventure

Members have subsequently entered data (with some computer terror!) on the Council's database for the following roads which have been mapped: Jim Rd, Don's Rd, Egans Lane, Colwell's Rd, Doherty's Rd, Wiseman's Lane, Forest Rd, Crozier's Rd, Boundary Rd, Whitebridge Rd, Bryce's Lane, Bolger's Lane, Garth Rd, Shelton's Rd, Henneberg's Lane/Saunders Rd. Council has agreed to weed control on roads that were identified as badly infested.



In all, the group has spent 78 hours mapping, 40+ hours data entry, and with the help of extra Landcare volunteers and working bees, over 115 hours cutting and painting and/or removing Broom, Gorse and Blackberry on roadsides. That's over 6 weeks labour contributed to GDP.

Another activity was to write a letter to landowners about the weed spraying of their roads and suggested management of weeds on their property; this was distributed by the Council for us in 2007. We have also researched roadside management plans for other shires and liaised with MRSC to finalise its draft plan.

Activities we have organised include:

- Bandages for a wounded Landscape, talk by Dr Stevan Krstic, 31 August 2007.
- Indigenous seed propagation workshop run by Marie Marmara, 11 October 2008.
- Display and list of weeds and plants, Lancefield Show, 19 October 2008.

- Sustainability Expo stand in Woodend with examples of local weeds, 6 February 2010.
- It looks lovely, pity it's a weed, talk by Department of Primary Industry, 8 October 2010.
- Cut and Paint weed sessions throughout the years.
- Clean Up Australia Days (2006–2011), collecting rubbish on Rochford, Coach, Don's, Jim and Three Chain roads.
- Don't miss the forthcoming *Weeds for Food* event with Doris Pozzi on 19 February 2013 at Newham Hall. Learn where to find wild edible foods, how to identify them and how to prepare them in the kitchen.

Our future plans include:

- 1. Continuing to survey and map weeds on new roads and to document roads worked on by council.
- 2. Developing principles and guidelines for improving roadside vegetation and habitat in preparation for identification of priority areas.
- 3. In consultation with MRSC, identifying and listing indigenous plants on roadsides for information and education purposes; research plants to replace weeds and plan replanting with consideration to fire precautions etc. We are currently corresponding with the Conservation Planner about Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) lists used to assist regeneration of roadsides.
- 4. Propagating indigenous plants for revegetation of roadsides in liaison with the Propagation Group.

Current members are Sue Massie – our indefatigable convenor, organiser and record-keeper, Karl Kny, Helen Scott, Fran Spain, Horst and Juliana Tellbach, and Chris Wiggett.

We meet at 7pm bi-monthly at various members' homes. Newcomers will be made very welcome. All enquiries to Sue Massie – 5427 0065.



The Weedies lament

How may roads must a weedie walk down Before the weeds have all gone? And how many sprays must be done in a day Before the gorse is no more? And how much tea must be drunk in the breaks Before the work starts again? The answer my friend, is growing on the verge The answer is growing on the verge.

How much mapping must be done in a year Before we know what we face? Yes, and how many types of weed will be known Before all plans are in place? How many trips down the road must be made Before keying-in is complete? The answer my friend, is growing on the verge The answer is growing on the verge.

Words by Neil McMaster, sung to the tune of *Blowin' in the Wind*, written by Bob Dylan in 1962.

Hardwood stakes

2nd hand but suitable for re-use. 10c each. These are loose – probably about 500 These have come off a project site – income derived will go into general Landcare funds. Contact Penny, at penroberts@bigpond.com

Cheap plant options for 2013 and beyond

Landcare has not placed an order with Treeproject for this year.

Some indigenous natives will still be available to Landcare members at 50c per tube

- grown by the propagating group that meets on Thursday mornings

but surplus to requirements of MWSF orders.

- all grown from seed collected locally

Periodically there will be seedlings surplus to the needs of the propagating group – these will be available for you to 'prick out' into recycled forestry tubes. Tubes and mix provided, along with instruction by me on how to do it.

A charge will be made towards the cost of potting mix and fertilizer used [\$10 per box of 50 tubes]. These will be ready for planting in 2013.

AVAILABLE NOW: Candlebark, *Eucalyptus rubida;* Manna Gum, *Eucalyptus viminalis;* Swamp Gum, *Eucalyptus ovata;* Drooping She-oak, *Allocasuarina verticillata.*

Contact Penny, at penroberts@bigpond.com

Book Review

ESSENTIAL BUSHFIRE SAFETY TIPS Third Edition

JOAN WEBSTER OAM CSIRO PUBLICATIONS. RRP \$29.95 A timely BOOK REVIEW from Aesop's Attic Bookshop, Kyneton



"Contains over 2000 authenticated tips covering every known bushfire danger and safety factor."

This is a well respected text on the topic of bushfire safety now in it's third edition.

Joan Webster was awarded an Order of Australia in this years Australia Day Honours List for her many years of work in the field of Bushfire safety.

Each chapter of this book covers a different aspect of bushfire safety:

Understanding bushfire; Killer factors; Survival factors; How bushfire destroy houses; Home as haven; Protective home site; Protective property, layout; Protective garden; Protective house design; Protective furnishing; Refuge room; Protective equipment; Water for protection; Planning ahead; Protective chores; Safe burn off; Protecting domestic animals; Protective travelling; Evacuate or stay; What to do when bushfire threatens; Bibliography (which is extremely detailed).

http://home.vicnet.net.au/~newhamlc/

Have you had a look at the Newham Landcare website recently? Helen Scott has taken on the task of updating the excellent job started in 2007 by Matthew Nixon and is attempting to master HTML code.

Keep up to date with the diary of Events page, the Newsletters, and Activities reports from the AGM; explore further afield from the updated Links page; see Photos of some of our activities. All the familiar pages remain and are being progressively updated.

Feel free to send Helen any suggestions at hscott@arkitura.com.

Free Sustainable Land Management poster available now (see opposite page) – displayed on the Landcare board outside the Newham store.

Available from Penny (5427 0795), at the Store or from Western Plains Flora.

SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMEN

A practical guide for property management across Melbourne's Western Plains

Weed Management

- Wend control is essential to managing land. Serrated Tussock, Artichoke Thistle and Bosthorn are some of the serious weeds that thrive in the fertile and dry conditions across the basalt plans region. Weeds thrive where there is begin. Weeds thrive where there is begins ground. Diver grazing, over-stocking or leaving populare-laved fillow will attract weeds. Land management practices that reduce bare ground such as the promotion of healthy pastures, crops or indigenous wegetation, will reduce weeds.
- There are many offerent techniques and methods available to control weeks. It is important to asses the situation and determine which control method is again to the ate and the week type. Effective control usually requires a continuation of methods and reported attrants over time.

in the second

2

Herbicides

- When using herbicides it is always important to follow label guidelines. Some herbicide are made for certain types of plants, such as grazes or broadleafs. Using the right chemical for the right plant is an efficient way to control weeds and could save you time and money.
- In eight chercial for the eight plant is an efficient way to control weeks and coals and you three and more, but be handled with care. They can also be adminible which also any other and more also weeks, and weeks and coals more plant and anound weeknews, and weeks it from canterback week more plant and week on your property and expension equipment for tips for managing weeks on your property weeks. When more plant and the set of the set of the set of the set of the field out what control interficial are best satisfied for the week. Develop a week control plant and the weeks and coals paperprise methods, Develop a week control plant and the week plant properties weeks Develop a week control plant and the week plant plant Develop a week control plant and the week of mon postcoring seeks; Clean machiney and whicks which are working in week of letted area; Felipiant areas where weeks have been controlled; Felipiant areas where weeks have been controlled; Felipiant plant and your poperty for new weeks; and Always seek ablics if you are unure.

- :



Did you know: Large Serrated Tussock plants can produce up to 100,000 seeds a year

Pest Animal Management

Pest animals pose a significant threat to native animals and vegetation in Hume. Some pest animals, such as tabbits, directly compete with native animals for food, habrat and nexting sites. Others, such as fouris and cats, can contribute to the decline of native animals through prediation and transmission of discase.

Rabbits

- Reburds Rabits are a serious pest across the region and their high grazing pressure reduc carrying capacities of pastures, destroys crops and native vegetation, and aids we growth. Their burrowing causes and accelerates soil eroskin, particularly on the s sandy and shallow soils susceptible to turnel eroscin.
- Although most rabbits live under ground in warrens, many will live and survive in above ground harbour such as woody weeds including Bosthom, Bostberry and Gorse bushes, failen timber, stumps, building nubble, existing buildings and rubbi there are a range of effective rabbit control methods. These methods include oscisioning, shooting, ripping warrens, exclusion fencing and removing above ground airbour. Effective control requires a combinisation of methods used throughout the ever, good planning and pensitence.

yee, good planning and periodinensi. Top top for contailing relability on your property. In Montor where the additish bar and lead, Conduct, a sociality count and count the number of nability sighted, Parkiny can contail perception with your program. In dentify any harboar and clean up your property. Being your contail gengma mere sensel years and an to control all nability. Use a combination of control methods throughout the year, Use method inclusion and contained technicia.

- Use a combination of control methods throughout the Use methods when they are most seasonally effective. Prevent: tablist fram: invaring your property from outs Regularly check and monitor rabbit numbers, and Conduct follow-up works as needed.



Did you know: Female rabbits can produce up to five or six litters each year.

Foxes

Topics are viewed as a major threat to many species of native animals. Au wildlife did not excise with the fox and, as a result, few species have adapt strategies to avoid predation. Foxes will also prey an young livestock, chick wild animals such as rabbits and mice.

Disturbled environments with high proportions of weed species such as Booth Blockerry provide releage for forces: Let exhibit, forces can be under ground in and speed time above ground in surface harbos: Weed central and a reduction subbits I amager food source for forces will contribute to a reduction in for pog and predictions.

ing presentor. Control programs should be planned in advance and integrate a variety of methods such as poisoning, dyn fumigation, shooting and harbour removal. Most of these rethods can have an immediate effect on individuals, but shually will not result in a significant reduction of the species on a broad scale.

- Ignimizant reduction on the species on a process scale for tips for controlling foxes on your property. Minimize available food sources like Blackberry busites and pet food, Remove shelter include woody weeds and hubbish piles.
- Stash long grass; Block off access under buildings; Use a good chicken coop designed for fox res
- Use a good chicken coop designed for hor resistance; Consider getting a guard dog to protect lambs; Use a combination of control methods throughout the year; Actively search your property for dens; Research fox control methods and employ appropriate metho



Did you know: Fox dens are located in areas of highest food availability and sources.

	SUMMER	AUTUMN	WINTER	SPRING
	DEC JAN FEB	MAR APR MAY	JUNE JULY AUG	SEP OCT NOV
ARTICHOKE THISTLE	Chip out small infestations all year.	Boom or spot spray seedlings. Plough or direct drill if sowing new crops or pasture.	Thoroughly spray foliage of plants missed Autumn.	Cut off & burn seed heads from plants missed earlier. Cut any untreated plants at ground level and paint stump with herbicide.
BATHURST BURR	Boom spray large infestations or spot spray small infestations. Manually remove small infestations all year.	Collect and burn plants with burns		Slash before burr formation.
BLACKBERRY	Slash every 2 months or graze with goats throughout the year if not applying herbicide. Place warning signs to stop sprayed berries being eaten.	Re-spray any missed foliage or regrowth from Summer.	Rake, slash and burn dead canes at least 6 months after spraying. Sow or plant wanted plants to increase competition for the regrowth.	Spray foliage from now until late Summer. Place warning signs to stop sprayed berries being eaten.
BOXTHORN	Spray regrowth from cut stumps.	Cut shrubs to ground level. Either paint stump with herbicide immediately or spray any regrowth. Pile cut material and burn soon after.	Cut shrubs to ground level, Either paint stump with herbicide immediately or spray any regrowth. Pile cut material and burn soon after.	Spray all foliage of living bushes or inject stems with herbicides.
GALENIA	Spot spray when plants are actively growing or show sigm of fresh growth.	Roll up single plants and dig out the root. The taproot can be up to a metre.		Spot spray when plants are actively growing or show signs of fresh growth.
GORSE	Spray regrowth from cut stumps and burnt patches. Grace with goats if not using herbicide all year.	Cut to ground level. Either paint stump with herbicide immediately or spray any regrowth. Burn heaps away from stumps soon after.	Burn living bushes to reduce growth and gain access for later spraying or grazing. Burning causes massive regeneration which needs spraying in Summer.	Spray all foliage of living bushes or inject stems with herbicides. Graze regrowth from burned (not sprayed) bushes.
PATERSON'S CURSE	Plan your control program for year ahead. Check any bought hay for old Paterson's Curse flowers (with seeds).	Boom or spot spray seedlings when they are weak and need less herbicide. Plough if sowing new crops or patture.	Boom or spot spray any missed or new seedlings. Repeat within two months	Mark weedy areas on a map for control next year. Dig out and burn plants not already sprayed.
IERRATED TUSSOCK	Boom or spot-spray with non- selective herbicide. (This will kill most other plants). Chip out small infestations all your.	Plough or direct drill if sowing new crops or grasses. Spray around ferces and rocky areas not ploughed. Spot spray with selective or non- selective herbicide.	Spot spray with selective or non- selective herbicide. Revegetate steep country with trees and shrubs.	Spray or plough to kill regrowth in mid-Spring. Slash any untreated plants to stop seeding.
RABBIT	Check rabbit numbers and feeding areas for bairing in late Summer. Do a spotlight count. Mark the feeding sites of rabbits on your property Plan control work with neighbours. Lay poison rabbit baits around feeding sites when grass-feed is low.	Map all surface harbour like Boxthorn, tree stumps and rubbish. Map all warrens. Rabbit Calificiturs Disease in now spreading and is most effective when combined with other control methods. Remove surface harbour all year.	Furnigate any re-opened burrows. Check ripped sites and rip again if several burrows have been re- opened.	Fumigate again if necessary. Breeding season starts. Start talking to your neighbours about a joint program.
FOX		Lay poison fox-baits while rabbit numbers are low and foxes are hungry.	Breeding season starts. Furnigate fox dem to kill cubs. Move sheep closer to house when lambing.	

Further Information and Support



Keilor - Werribee Plains



Topography: , ains with gradual rises and rocky gorges and outcrops

Soils: Black Cracking Clays. Deep, rich and heavy black clays, subject to waterlogging, that crack when dry and swell when wert. Mainly West of Whittiesea and North of Sinthury.

- 2. Red-brown Clays that harden and dry quickly. Most of Melbourne's Basalt Rains Sedimentary Soles, small area around Sunbury West, Kelor and Toolern Vale These are shallow, old and low nutrient solit with gravel. Easily eroded pale city subsols.
- Granite Solls, around You Yangs, Bulla and Oaklands junction. Well drained sandy and loarny solls, easily eroded in water along gullies.

Climate:

Low rainfall of between 450 around Balliang East to 650 milli around Whittlesea. Hot summers and winter frosts with stree

Vegetation: Mainly Plans Grasslands and River Red Gum Woodlands, with some creek shrubland and Box Woodlands.

Pasture Management

It is important to improve and manage pasture across the region to help induce weeks and reach healthy stack. Well-managed pastures resist weed massion far improvements and the analysis of the start and the sta paddock will require greater intervention and can involve a utige capital leps When estabilising a new pasture, weed control and call preparation should commerce 12 months prior to swing and fertilising in autumn. Tertiliarse to pature growth. Soil testing at different sites across a property is estendial to determine current uniterit level. These levels along with badure species pre-infuence the type and amount of fertiliser added to the soil.

- Top tips for establishing pasture on your property.
- Top the exampling parature on year inducery. Prepare the padder for sowing all east 21 months before proposed sowing date. Ensure good veed control prior to sowing, as this can be a critical success factor; Ensure native vegetation is not advessly effected by veed control methods; Direct difficit or a solves and reliable technique for excluding pasture. Choose species and culture that are veil suited to your sol conditions and rainfall
- Accurate seed placement which is neither exposed nor buried too deep. Monitor weed growth regularly after sowing. Seek pasture sowing and management advice to suit your property; and Houghing of native pasture will result in the loss of some species.



Native Grassland Management

The native grassland ecosystem is listed as critically endangered, and less than 156 remains. There are still many properties across the region that contains some native grassland. The properties with a good cover of native grasses and a diverse range of widthouses disceive special management consideration. Once destroyed, they canno be recreated.

to received. Native grasses are long lived and drought tolerant. They are adapted to low mi solis, have a lower fire tisk than many exotic or introduced grasses and provide for a range of flora and fauna, many of which are also considered endangered

A large of from and flarum, many of which are the conditioned indiringenet. The many off from and flarum, many of which are the conditioned indiringenet. The many many energies for the thrumon many empandents. Come of the most solar includes sensitive flaruces, children beef casa and get surver. Week it is prevente that the accidence solaries or graines on your property: Allow all species to grave, flower and get seed every few years. Develop a symphotic graver, moving and/or burring regime. Encourage a dense and develop givint community to minimume week musicos, Accid any unnecessary valid carged to the solar develop every. Control well-source provides the solarity of the solar a fertilise application. Control well-source concil media conduct and control primitian even conc. Receip peet annuals, under control and occlus and a fertilise application. Control well-source concil: media of an op pinni any nece ones.



Did you know: The process for restoring native grassland is complex? It is advised that you seek professional help.

Revegetation

getation is the process of re-establishing native vegetation. This can be achieve atural regeneration (plants replace or re-establish themselves), direct sowing of or planting tubetock, in cleared landscapes many native animuls depend not on the protection of existing native expectation, but also on the provision of local habitat through revegetation.

When revegetating, the easies elements to re-establish are the trees and shuds Revegetation of these layes has multiple benefits which include constra habitation for native widdling providing belies to stock, providing competition for weeks, improving the esclinace and amenity of an area and restoring the original chair of the local inducage.

Improving the aethetics and amenity of an area and restring the original chancels in folgence optimits are local narives well suited to growing in the area. Consider usin adigence optimits area more training they are ways to establish and imprave loss care in the long term. While many success will adapt to a variety of studios, to which in the indication of the second studies of training the indication of the second studies are applied to the context table in the indication of the second studies of the context of the second studies are and studies and plants in the context table in the indication of the second studies and plants Spot spins a wall circle to demark an expectition from useds. Concore the right plant species for the second studies and plant using the right second . Use good quality healthy second studies and location . Use good quality healthy second studies and location . Concore the right plant species for the second studies and plant using the right second . Concore the right and the readed studies are all plants . Consider spacing and the second studies and location . Use good quality healthy second studies and plants . Consider spacing and the row terms the spacing of the original sequences . Constrate space and direk allows of the row close studies and in a . Inspect the star explaint, checking the given studies, and . Inspect the star explaint, checking the given stars.



Did you know: Preventing the degradation and further loss of native vegetation is more economical than restoring or replacing it.



Powerful Owl – Ninox strenua

The Newham Walking Group were lucky to be able to spot (with Ranger Guido's help) two Powerful Owl chicks a couple of weeks ago. Sue Massie took this picture of the chicks.

What does it look like?

The Powerful Owl is a large owl with a relatively small head and a rounded tail. It is dark grey to dark grey-brown above, with white barring, and offwhite below, with distinctive dark v-shaped chevrons. The eyes are yellow, set in a dark grey/brown facial mask. The legs are feathered and the yellow to orange feet are massive, with sharp talons. The sexes are alike but the female is smaller,



with a narrower head. Juvenile birds are downy white on the head and underparts, the underparts are sparsely streaked, and they have much shorter tails than the adults. Powerful Owls are the largest of the Australian nocturnal birds (night birds).

Similar species:

Where the range of the Powerful Owl overlaps with the similarly shaped Rufous Owl, *N. rufa*, it can be distinguished by its chevrons on the underparts, and general lack of rufous colouring. Juveniles can be similar, but those of the Rufous Owl are never streaked.

Where does it live?

The Powerful Owl is endemic to eastern and south-eastern Australia, mainly on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range, from south-eastern Queensland to Victoria. It is found in open forests and woodlands, as well as along sheltered gullies in wet forests with dense understoreys, especially along watercourses. Will sometimes be found in open areas near forests such as farmland, parks and suburban areas, as well as in remnant bushland patches. Needs old growth trees to nest.

Seasonal movements:

Sedentary.

What does it do?

The Powerful Owl is a carnivore, eating mainly medium to large tree-dwelling mammals, particularly the Common Ringtail Possum, *Pseudocheirus peregrinus*, and the Great Glider. It will also take roosting birds and sometimes small ground-dwelling mammals such as rabbits or small marsupials. It forages mainly in trees, swooping down on prey and taking prey with its feet.

The Powerful Owl mates for life (over 30 years in some cases) and pairs defend an all-purpose territory year-round. The male prepares the nest, which is usually a vertical hollow in a large old tree, and provides the female and young with a constant supply of food during the early part of the nesting period. The female incubates the eggs and broods the young, emerging later in the nesting period to hunt for food as well. Young birds remain with the parents for several months after fledging and may stay within their parents' territory for over a year.

Living with us

The Powerful Owl is adversely affected by land clearing, but can live in fragmented habitats such as farms or suburban areas. Sometimes killed by cars. Young birds are sometimes killed by foxes, cats or dogs.

(from Birds in the Backyard Website)

Native Grasses

In late November, Karl Kny represented Newham Landcare at the two day Native Grass Identification Short Course in Bendigo. It was organised by the North Central CMA region and the Trainer, Paul Foreman from Blue Devil Consulting, did a great job introducing the group to grass biology, identification and management. The first day was spent in the classroom followed by a field day which covered field identification and grassland management. It is amazing how interesting grasses are and Karl was so impressed that he asked Paul to complete an assessment of his property on Sheltons Road.

Paul spent 3 days on the property and set up fourteen monitoring sites (including one on the Sheltons Road verge). He has prepared a map of vegetation classes and very detailed flora listings for each site for current and future monitoring. He is also developing some recommended trial management techniques to enhance the native grassland and flora on the property.

Paul would be very pleased to present to the Landcare group and we are planning a field tour and presentation by him this coming year.



Paul Foreman pressing grass samples during the field day.

Our Christmas BBQ provided the usual culinary flair, augmented with exceptional sporting skills 'on the field'.

This year's winners were – Egg Toss Champions – Janine Stirling and Karl Kny.

Gumboot Champion – Paul Tanner.



